

spot dull;

to 80; clip-

Steady; No.

us.

Wheat—Cash,

I.

ock.

Receipts

10 to 15

\$ to \$650;

5.25; stocks

to \$4.50; Tex-

Market 5 to

\$5 to \$5.25;

2.25 to \$3.25;

5.25; light

\$4.95

10 to \$5.20.

Market

\$5 to \$7.65.

duce.

Steady.

series 12 to 16

4.25

8.10; chick-

utter—Eggs—

broilers 16

14 to 15.

Stock—Recip-

ts, steers, \$4.25

feeders, \$3 to

\$4.25 to \$5.45;

Market five

\$5.20.

KETS.

eight.

12

15 @ 17

8

10

9

almost off the

respectively

especially

45 to 46

45 to 46

90

37 to 39

50

Vegetables.

2. 2.50

2.00 @ 2.60

\$1.40

1.35

2.50 @ 2.00

8.25 @ 3.00

3.25

2.25

\$1.00

2.00

\$1.25

GCK.

\$1.00 to \$4.50

4.00 to 4.50

4.00 to 4.50

3.00 to 3.50

3.00 to 3.50

3.50 to 4.50

3.00 to 3.50

4.00 to 4.50

Farmers.

18c

75c

13c

18c

ROOT SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE

Speech of the Former Secretary of War as
Temporary Chairman of the Repub-
lican Convention



ELIHU ROOT.

REVIEWS THE PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

Showing the Material Advancement of the Country Under
Wise Republican Rule—An Unbroken Era of Progress
Placing America First Among Nations

Chicago, June 21.—The following is the full text of the speech of Elihu Root, temporary chairman:

The responsibility of government rests upon the republican party. The complicated machinery through which the 30,000,000 people of the United States govern themselves, answers to no single will. The composite government devised by the framers of the Constitution to meet the conditions of national life more than a century ago, requires the willing cooperation of many minds, the combination of many independent factors, in every forward step for the general welfare.

The president at Washington, with his cabinet, the 89 senators representing 45 sovereign states, the 386 representatives in congress, are required to reach concurrent action upon a multitude of questions involving varied and conflicting interests, and requiring investigation, discussion, disagreement and re-education of views. From all our vast territory with its varieties of climate and industry, from all our great population active in production and commerce and social progress and intellectual and moral life, to a degree never before attained by any people—difficult problems press upon the national government.

Within the past five years more than 65,000 bills have been introduced in congress. Some method of selection must be followed. There must be some preliminary process to ascertain the general tenor of public judgment upon the principles to be applied in government and some organization which shall recognize of leaders which shall be representative, moderate, and the executive in accord in the practical application of those principles; or else government becomes impossible.

The practical governing instinct of our people has adapted the machinery devised in the 18th to the conditions of the 20th century by the organization of national political parties. In them men join for the promotion of a few cardinal principles upon which they agree. For the sake of those principles they lay aside their differences upon less important questions. To represent those principles and to carry on the government in accordance with them, they present to the people candidates whose competency and loyalty they approve. The people by their choice of candidates indicate the principles and methods which they follow in the conduct of their government. They do not merely choose between the principles—they profess, the methods they follow, the trustworthiness of their professions, the influences to be drawn from the records of their past, the general weight of character of the body of men who will be brought into participation in government by their ascendancy.

When the course of the next administration is but half done the republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under republican presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of congress has been republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of republican control.

REASONS GIVEN.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention we stand about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the republican party.

We shall ask it because the principles to which we devote our adherence are right, and the best interests of our country require that they should be followed in its government.

We shall ask it because the unbroken record of the republican party in the past is an assurance of the sincerity of our declarations and the fidelity with which we shall give them effect. Because we have been constant in principle, loyal to our beliefs and faithful to our promises, we are entitled to be believed and trusted now.

We shall ask it because the character of the party gives assurance of good government. A great political organization, like ours, is not a collection of individuals brought together for the moment as the shifting sands are piled up by wind and sea to be swept away to be formed and reformed again. It is a growth. Traditions and sentiments reaching down through strifes of years ago, and the stress and heat of old conflicts, and the influence of leaders passed away, and the ingrained habit of applying fixed rules of interpretation and of thought—all give to a political party known and intransigent qualities from which must follow in its deliberate judgment and ultimate action, like results to good government.

We do hope that other parties have in their membership some of morality and patriotism; but we are safe with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life, by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has followed, the republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its ascendancy the best guarantee of a government loyal to principle and effective in execution. Through it more than any other political organization the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it has been may be known certainly what it must be. Not all of us rise to its standard; not all of us worthy of its glories are gold certificates, while the silver

railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to favored shippers, who by means of them are driving out the smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country. The beef trust was just another injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, affecting an all but great industry of the south, were indicted and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities company which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to end traffic competition in the northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution, expedited and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the supreme court under the act of Feb. 11, 1903. The attorney general says:

FOUR PHASES.

"Here, then, are four phases of the attack on the combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—railroad injunction suits, the cotton pool cases, the beef trust cases, and the Northern Securities case. The first related to the monopoly produced by a preferential rate for railroad transportation; the second to railroad traffic pooling; the third to a combination of independent corporations to fix and maintain extortionate prices for meats, and the fourth to a corporation organized to merge itself into the control of parallel and competing lines of railroad road and to eliminate competition in their rates of transportation."

The right of the interstate commerce commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the supreme court in a suit against the coal carrying roads. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been justified as not fair and honest enterprise; but it has been injured, but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capital are finding in the efficiency and skill of the national department of justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations.

LAND GRABBERS.

We have at last reached a point where the public wealth of farm land which has seemed so inexhaustible is nearly gone and the problem of utilizing the remainder for the building of new homes has become of vital importance.

The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and effectively. Great areas had been unlawfully fenced in by men of large means and the home-builder had been excluded. Many of these unlawful aggressors have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more than 2,000,000 acres of land have been restored to the public. Extensive frauds in procuring grants of land, not for homesteads, but for speculation, have been investigated and stopped, and the perpetrators have been indicted and are being actively prosecuted. A competent commission has been constituted to examine into the defective working of the existing laws and to suggest practical legislation to prevent future abuses. That commission reported, and bills adequate to accomplish the purpose have been framed and are before congress. The further denudation of forest areas, producing alternate floods and dryness in our river valleys, has been checked by the extension of forest reserves, which have been brought to aggregate more than 8,000,000 acres of land. The reclamation by irrigation of the vast arid regions, forming the chief part of our remaining public domain, has been provided for by the national reclamation law of June 17, 1903. The execution of this law, without taxation and by the application of the proceeds of public land sales alone, through the construction of storage reservoirs for over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, has been already received to the credit of the reclamation fund. Over 23,000,000 acres of public lands in fourteen states and territories have been embraced in "sixty-seven projects which have been devised and are under examination, and on eight of these the work of actual construction has begun.

THE FINANCES.

Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood substantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of December, 1896, had said:

"Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fail short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, also because of the complexity of the subject."

Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood substantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of December, 1896, had said:

"Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fail short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, also because of the complexity of the subject."

At every election, the regulation of trusts has been the foot-hall of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations.

Our republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation. The principles upon which the government proceeded were stated by the president in his message of December, 1902. He said:

"A 'fundamental' basis of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers."

At every election, the regulation of trusts has been the foot-hall of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations.

Our republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation. The principles upon which the government proceeded were stated by the president in his message of December, 1902. He said:

"A 'fundamental' basis of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers."

"We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth."

"Incurvings and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows."

"I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices, which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of the congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states through regulations and requirements operating directly upon commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein."

After long consideration, Congress passed three practical statutes: on the 11th of February, 1903, an act to expedite hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; on the 14th of February, 1903, the act creating a new department of commerce and labor with a bureau of corporations, having authority to secure systematic information regarding the organization and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and on the 18th of February, 1903, an act enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission and of the courts to deal with secret rebates in transportation charges which are the chief means by which the trusts crush out their small competitors.

The attorney general has gone on in the same practical way, not to talk about trusts, but to proceed against the large government notes in circulation with a purpose for export. The right kind of money is gold certificates, while the silver

annual production of beet sugar by over 200,000 tons. Seed brought from countries of little rainfall is producing millions of bushels of grain on lands which a few years ago were deemed a hopeless part of the arid belt.

The systematic collection and publication of information regarding the magnitude and conditions of our crops, mitigating the injury done by speculation to the farmer's market.

To increase the profit of the farmer's toil, to protect the farmer's product and extend his market, and to improve the conditions of the farmer's life; to advance the time when America shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil consumed by her people, as she makes with her hands such great and noble service, he was followed to the shore by a mighty throng, not of repressed and sullen subjects, but of free and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had already begun to learn that "our flag has not lost its gift of beneficence in its world-wide journey to their shores."

None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt, that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine Islands, if these be not resisted and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba, that more slowly indeed, because they are more advanced, yet as surely they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in benefit.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In 1900 the project of an Isthmian canal stood where it was left by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. For half a century it had halted, with Great Britain resting upon joint right of control, and the great undertaking of Leopoldo de Lesseps struggling against the doom of failure imposed by extravagance and corruption. On the 18th of November, 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Great Britain removed the obstacle of the right of British control and left the canal exclusively in the United States. Then followed swiftly the negotiations and protocols with Nicaragua; the Isthmian Canal act of June 23, 1902; the just agreement with the French Canal company to pay them the value of the work they had done; the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Columbia; the rejection of that treaty by Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty with Columbia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure of Panama of the opportunity to renew the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from substantially all the civil powers of the world; the treaty with

4
DECATUR HERALD.

Established October 6, 1880.
Published by
THE HERALD-DEPACHT CO.,
222 E Main St., Decatur, Ill.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY MAIL—In Advance.
Daily—Per annum \$5.00
Daily—Six months 2.60
Semi-Weekly—Per year 1.00

BY CARRIER.

Daily—Per week 1.00
Daily—Per month 4.00

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

New-Business Office 29

New-Editorial Room 221

Old-Business Office 43

Old-Editorial Room (two rings) 43

Entered at the post office at Decatur,
Ill., as second class matter. Address
communications to THE HERALD,
Decatur, Ill.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress.
W. B. MCKINLEY.

State's Attorney.

WILLIAM E. REDMON.

Circuit Clerk.

JOHN ALLEN.

Surveyor.

GEORGE V. LORING.

Coroner.

T. C. BUXTON.

The Gen. Slocum and the Iroquois
are parallel horrors.Who would have suspected that the
Iroquois horror could be outdone, so
soon?And still Mr. Bryan has a good
many kicks due him before he is even
with the reorganizers.Last Sunday in New York City was
one great funeral. The hundreds of victims
of the Gen. Slocum disaster were
consigned to Mother Earth.The effect of the Chicago theater fire
was to safeguard the playhouses of the
world. Will the Gen. Slocum disas-
ter do the same for pleasure boats?George B. Cortelyou has been equal
to every task he has assigned him. This is
a good reason for making him the
manager of Roosevelt's campaign.The republicans chose the first day
of almanac summer to begin their na-
tional convention. Having no contest
in the meeting they wanted to make
sure of a warm time.Dowle and family are on the ocean
homeward-bound after a trip around
the world. It is hoped the old man
may have learned much of value to
his faithful followers at home.They are now "American consulates"
by order of the state department. This
is better than United States as for-
merly. The larger term better expresses
the truth of present greatness.There is still much talk of Speaker
Cannon for vice president. He has
sworn in six or seven languages that
he will not accept. It tendered him
With such a good Illinois men as Robert
R. Hitt and so good an Indiana
senator as Fairbanks both willing to
accept there appears at this distance
little reason for troubling Uncle Joe.The boiler makers' strike on the Il-
linois Central is at an end. The men
are said to be returning to their work.
Strikes on the railroads have been al-
most uniformly failures. Unless the
entire force leave their places there is
little hope of success. A mere handful
of men can not cope with a gigantic
railroad system.Two great statesmen were un-
mercifully snuffed out by the democ-
rats at Springfield. Carter Harrison
of the extreme north end of the state
and Bob Williams of lower Egypt are
the unfortunate victims of John P.
Hopkins and Willard Hearst. They can
now both go fishing so far as the na-
tional campaign is concerned.Manager Roosevelt has his nine com-
plete except the extra man on the
bench. Either Hitt or Fairbanks will
do for this. The former being true
to his name would be most desirable.
A hit in a pinch now and then saves a
game. The upstart is the American
voter. Teddy is sure of the pennant
in any event.A "speechless candidate" on a
"meaningless platform" is the way
Bryan summarizes Parker and the New
York deliverance. It might be well to
try such a thing. In the last two cam-
paigns the democrats were waterlooed
with a talkative candidate and plat-
forms so full of meaning that half of
the old democratic party shied at them.The Cripple Creek region where so
much disorder has recently prevailed,
has produced \$139,000,000 in gold since
1902. It is readily seen that the mine
owners would not be likely to aban-
don willingly such a rich field. The
world too needs this gold. It is, there-
fore, most desirable that order be
brought out of chaos and that the work
go on.The real reasons for the constant
urging of Speaker Cannon as the run-
ning mate of Roosevelt in two-fold.
The first is Uncle Joe's personal popu-
larity, which comes from his sterling
worth and his good plain common sense.
The second is that influential eastern
republicans want a chance to be speaker.
They see that unless they can side-
track Cannon they will have no show
as long as he lives and wants the place.The Illinois democracy if there be
such a thing left, was never so demor-
alized as it is now at the opening of
the campaign. Democratic papers find
the ordinary vocabulary of invectives
wholly inadequate for John P. Hop-
kins Judge Prentiss and Mayor Crook-
son sound a very sharp note of dis-
cord. It is too bad for Larry Stringer
for he really is a good fellow. Stillthe general result would have been
the same. It can not, after all, make
much difference to him whether Den-
ner's majority be 100,000 or 150,000.At Long Island City, New York, a
house mover was restrained by a judge
of the supreme court, from starting a
two-story frame building on its travels.
The ground for the injunction was that
it became necessary to destroy the trees
in front of the property of three per-
sons. The court held that the cutting
of the trees would be irreparable dam-
age to properties in front of which
they stood. This is a salutary decision.
The time has come when shade trees in
cities and towns should be guarded by
the courts if the authorities do not see
that they are not injured by house
movers or other vandals. You can build
houses but you can't build trees. It
takes a life time to grow them.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

There is still some talk that there
is a probability that DeWitt and Log-
an having a majority of one in the
senatorial convention, may nominate
one from one of those counties for state
senator and leave Macon county to take
one of the nominations for representa-
tive. The person generally mentioned
as most likely to receive the senatorial
nomination by this means is John
Oglesby of Logan county who stands
now as the choice of that county for
representative. The Herald has no ob-
jection to Mr. Oglesby but it does not
sympathize with any proposition which
contemplates taking the senatorial
nomination from Macon county. When
the district was organized it was under-
stood that while the district re-
mained composed of these three counties
Macon should have the senator
and the other two counties a representa-
tive each. This understanding was the
result of a political necessity. In the
absence of such an understanding
there would always be danger of hot
contests between the counties for the
place of senator and representatives
which might endanger the district
through the discord sure to be promulgated
by such contests. This understanding
should therefore not be violated
and must not be.It follows also, that each county
must agree upon the person it will
present to the convention and that upon
such agreement the convention will
nominate the person so presented. Logan
county has agreed upon Oglesby
and DeWitt upon Robinson for rep-
resentatives. The Macon county con-
vention did not name a man for senator,
but it is reported that an agree-
ment was entered into before the con-
vention that the organized labor people
of the city might name one of
their number for senator. This has
been done. James Henson having been
named in the absence of any action
by the convention it is up to the Ma-
con county senatorial delegation to ap-
prove or disapprove the choice of Hen-
son and whoever it may unite upon the
republicans of Macon county will ap-
peal the senatorial nomination to the
convention. Unless the Macon county de-
legation fails to agree upon a candidate
the delegates from the other counties
cannot consistently interfere. Should
Macon or any of the other counties
fail to harmonize on any one person
to present to the convention it would
follow of course that the convention
would have to determine who should
be the nominee but in no event should
the arrangement be disturbed whereby
Macon is to have the senatorial nomi-
nation and the other counties each a
nominee for the house of representa-
tives.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF.

The democratic press assumes with
great assurance that a very large per-
centage of republicans desire a modifi-
cation of the tariff and that those dele-
gates selected to speak for the party
in the national convention will ignore
this demand by simply stating in the
platform that when tariff revision be-
comes necessary the schedules will be
revised. When these papers have made
these statements they add that revi-
sion is now necessary because our man-
ufacturers are selling their produc-
tions in foreign countries cheaper than they
sell them to our own people. This is
an old story. As old at least as the
democratic attack on the McKinley
tariff of 1890.The assumption is that if a man-
ufacturer sells an article cheaper in a
foreign market than the regular price at
home, therefore, he is enabled to rob the
home consumer through the protection
of the tariff. There are many answers
to this illogical contention. England
has no protective tariff and yet many
of our manufacturers of iron are sold in
Birmingham cheaper than the manu-
factures of Birmingham are sold at home.Does this argue that free trade pro-
tects the manufacturers of Birmingham
in charging a higher price for their
goods? The American manufacturer
is looking for markets in foreign coun-
tries. He has but two ways to intro-
duce his products. He must produce a
superior article to the home product
or sell it cheaper taking chances after
having introduced it in holding the
market and getting better prices.American foot wear, farming imple-
ments and other machinery are cases
in point. In this building up process
it does not follow that the American
manufacturer could afford to sell his
entire product at home and abroad all
the time at the same price he is sell-
ing abroad. It does not follow that
the tariff enables him to practice
this apparent discrimination.The protection accorded American
manufacturers and American labor has
built up American factories and cheapened
the products to American consumers.
This is well illustrated in the Mc-
Kinley tariff act which was instrumen-
tal in establishing the tin plate indus-
try in this country and giving our peo-
ple tin plate made at home by Ameri-can workmen cheaper than they ever
bought it when Great Britain sold us
all our tin plate. This is true, also, of
every industry established under a protec-
tive tariff in this country. This be-
ing true, no harm has been done when
the American manufacturer invades a
foreign market through a cut in
price or to get rid of a surplus. The
article in either case is made by Ameri-
can labor on American soil and the
wage and other cost of production is
kept at home.If our democratic editors could get
the democratic idea out of their heads
that the tariff is added to the price of the
article—the doctrine announced by
President Cleveland and which that
party tried to demonstrate when he
was president from 1893 to 1897 with
such disastrous results to American
labor and factories—they would not
have so much trouble over the repub-
lican disposition not to get excited
about the tariff duties.The chances are that Decatur may
be chosen as the place for the holding
of the next meeting of the Illinois Re-
publican Editorial Association if Decatur
wants it. This is an opportunity for
the Chamber of Commerce to get
in the work. Such a meeting could be
made the means of getting many facts
about Decatur before the people of this
state.Speaker Cannon has proven an artful
dagger of the vice presidency. Few
men put aside the gift of so great an
office. Still Uncle Joe has a better one
and he knows he can keep it. Congress-
men Sherman and Payne of New York
want a chance at the speakership. Hence
they have endeavored to fire
Cannon into the vice presidency. They
missed their mark.The Illinois delegation is
the Illinois delegation. Word comes that
the friends of Senator Cullom have defeated
the friends of Gov. Yates in the organization
of the delegation to the national convention.
The average republican wonders why
there should have been any necessity
for any such contest. Senator Cullom
is the senior senator and friendly to
President Roosevelt and there is no
reason why he should not be accorded
the place at the head of the delegation.There is no reason why there should
have been any contest.The outcome of the republican state
convention gave rise to a disposition
in some quarters to turn down the
senator at the first opportunity. This
grows out of the fact that Senator
Cullom was openly opposed to the
renomination of Gov. Yates. The gov-
ernor is therefore openly opposed to
the return of Senator Cullom to the
Senate two years from now. Among
those of a contented and happy people
there seems to be some discord in
the democratic ranks between the
megaphone of Nebraska and the still
small voice of New York and the sage
of Princeton who with outstretched
palms reverently whispers peace be-
it with a "shoo fly don't bother me".Fairbanks is willing to accept the
vice presidential nomination but does
not care to be a candidate while on
the contrary there are those who think
that anything worth having is worth
asking for.Senator Cullom has never had any
trouble in landing when he wants anything
for himself. He can't always make
anyone else but he has a long
established habit of getting for himself
whatever he goes after.The steam boat inspectors who ap-
proved the life preservers on the Gen.
Slocum should have a bunch tied to
them and be dropped into the Atlantic.
Such glaring incompetency and neglect
or duty are rarely seen.The big ratification meeting at Chi-
cago this week is the beginning of the
republican campaign. The fireworks
come later if the democrats manage to
get up enough opposition to make a
show.All the fun will be at St. Louis when
Bryan gets into action. He is preparing
to make the speech of his life against
the speechless candidate and his
mean-spirited platform."The present is the last term of Carter
Harrison as mayor of Chicago. This
may not be official but it is correct.
John P. Hopkins will send for Quinn
of Peoria and all will be over.It now looks like Hitt would "fan
out". He could not solve the delivery
of New York and other states. Fair-
banks has the appearance of a man
who would make a home run.Former Senator Billy Mason got
visible at the Chicago convention long
enough to be a member of the Yates
combine and to go down to his accus-
ed defeat.It looks as though republicans would
name Fairbanks for the vice presi-
dency. The New York delegation set-
tled it. They even seem to prefer a
"speechless candidate."Theodore Roosevelt is no more a
candidate today than he was yester-
day. By the machinery of the party
he has been formally presented. That
is all.The Iowa "idea" will have about as
much consideration in the republican
national convention as the opposition
to Roosevelt if there is any.Less than two weeks until the Fourth
of July peril will be on us with all
its noise.After this week the Chicago platform
will not mean free silver, free trade
and free soup.The Illinois democratic convention
declared for woman suffrage. Perhaps
Mr. Hopkins did this to please his wife.Gen. Slocum will hereafter not be a
very popular name for a pleasure boat.
Neither Iroquois for a theater.The republican national convention
might as well have been held by tele-
phone.The Fourth of July is 123 years of
age. Pretty old to be reformed.Even the crops point to a republican
victory.The poultry receipts have within the
last week increased greatly. The re-
ports from the eastern markets are to
the effect that there has been a decided
weakening in price and there will
be a cut in the price here today.150 heroes who returned from the field
of carnage.School for this session closed on the
15th inst. Mr. Francisco has been re-
engaged for the ensuing year.Dave Perry marked a load of sheep
to Chicago last week.The cherry crop has been prolific in
this vicinity and wild gooseberries are
still abundant.Capt. Geo. Wright of Decatur is the
guest of his son Sherman.Oscar Syvert attended the funeral of
an uncle last Saturday.Miss Maggie Nicholson is again on
the picket line. Dr. Miller of Sullivan was
called on Sunday to see her.The Children's day exercises on the
19th were well attended in spite of
the muddy roads. The proceedings as a
whole were very creditable to the little
folk and many expressions of pleasure
were heard at the close. The
collection was near \$6.00.

June 22.

DELAND.

Dr. Chapin and family visited home
folks Sunday afternoon.Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cathcart vis-
ited Farmer City friends Sabbath day.C. H. Bridges went to Chicago Sat-
urday for a few days visit with his
family.The Epworth League gave a social
Thursday evening at the home of Miss
Eva Dressack.Mrs. Lowman and Mrs. C. C. Carlier
attended the Sunday school convention
held at Bloomington last week.Karl Motherspaw went to Monticello
Monday afternoon.Mrs. G. R. Fiebach and Miss Di
Rys attended the funeral of Miss
Baker at Champaign Wednesday.Misses Augusta Grethe, Ivy Bowsher
and Clara Robinson are attended the
institute at Clinton.A number of our citizens picnicked
in Wison Grove Friday afternoon.Curtis Haines went Tuesday to Normal
to visit with his aunt Mrs. B. J.
Vandervoort.Arthur Moberly of Monticello is
visiting his grand parents Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Arthur.J. C. Blaisdell editor of the Stark
County, Ill., Republican, and presi-
dent of the Mascot Co. has been a
past visitor of H. W. Gandy and family the
past week.No doubt the democrats "view with
alarm" what is going on in Chicago
this week. There will be nothing how-
ever at the St. Louis convention to
scare any one no matter what is done.
It will be a harmless pastime for those
who want to attend the fair to have
the convention as a side line.

COUGH
SPEECHES
CURE

BIG CROWD AT CARNIVAL

About Two Thousand People Were Present on the Opening Night of the Pixies.

ITS SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

Entertainment In a Big Tent—Booths And Amusements on Side.

The Pixie Carnival which is to be held all this week by the members of the Hospital Aid society opened last night with a flourish and a big attendance. The carnival is located on a vacant lot at the corner of West End and North College streets and is a big affair.

There is an enclosure and inside are booths and shows and then there is a big tent holding about 2,000 where musical entertainments are given in the evening.

The carnival opened with a parade led by Goodman's band and police. There were a dozen automobiles in which some of the performers rode and others marched. The parade was followed by a free band concert and a large crowd of people gathered on the opposite side.

After the doors were opened about 100 or more persons were inside. They troubled the booths and then when the big show was given in the tent at 9 o'clock they got seats. The attraction in the big tent last night was "The Pixies," a musical entertainment in which over 100 children took part. It was very neatly given and pleased the people.

Most of the booths in the enclosure are in charge of secret orders. The popcorn booth where all kinds of fancy toys are sold is in charge of the Dr. Ben Hur.

The Dorey society ladies are running the booths.

The Mystic Temple where fortunes are told is in charge of the third ward division of the Hospital Aid society. The ladies of the first ward division have the fancy booth and the Japanese theater.

The Rathbone Sisters have charge of the popcorn stand.

The Klondike where ice cream is sold is conducted by the auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The German Inn where German refreshments are sold is run by the Mount Protective League.

There is also a shooting gallery where a number of ladies are in charge. Mrs. George Steele has general supervision of the booths.

The Japanese theater is one of the attractions. Here a Japanese wedding is shown by a number of young ladies in costume and Frank Lazale does some clever trick turns.

The Art Gallery which is conducted by the Golden Crown camp is a novelty. Living pictures in which a number take part are shown.

Altogether the carnival is a big success. There is plenty to amuse the crowd and if the attendance keeps up as well every night as it was on the opening night the profits will be considerable although the expenses are heavy.

Those who have promised donations to the country store are requested to send them in today.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Ellen Philbrook. The burial of the late Mrs. Ellen Philbrook who died at Tilton, N. H., was held in Decatur at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening. The body arrived here on the Continental Liner and was met at the station by quite a number of friends. John Crocker of Marion accompanied the body to this city. From the train the body was taken to Greenwood cemetery, where Rev. M. W. Bass of Springfield conducted the burial service. The music was by a choir composed of George Dunston, Carl Healy, Miss Ella Bassett and Miss Grace Johnson, former members of the choir of St. John's church.

The pall bearers were E. P. Bishop, R. R. Montgomery, Hugo Housum, Joseph Lapham, Herbert Howes and George Williams.

LAURA HILL.

The body of the late Mrs. Martha T. Evans who died at Spokane, Wash., was brought to Decatur from Chicago Tuesday afternoon. At the Union station the body was transferred to the western round-train and was taken to Harristown. The funeral was held from the Christian church at Harristown and the services were conducted by Rev. F. W. Burnham. The burial was at the Harristown cemetery.

The funeral of Laura Hill, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hill, was held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning from the family residence south of Hervey City. The burial was at the Macon cemetery.

MASONRY IN OLD WORLD.

Rev. Bowyer Makes Informal Talk at Meeting of Macon Lodge.

Macon Lodge No. 8 met last night and after lodge work the members enjoyed light refreshments. The most enjoyable feature of the evening was

UNIMAGINATIVE.

Some men spend their money as foolishly as other spend their time.

Auntie—Do you see the hair in this old brooch, Cyril? It was your great-grandfather's.
Cyril—I say, auntie, he didn't have much!

DIED AT THE ST. NICK

Fred S. Mattocks, Traveling Man, Succumbed After an Illness of a Few Days.

CAUSED BY CANNED SALMON.

Became Ill After Eating It at the State Shoot.

Fred S. Mattocks, a traveling salesman and well known among trap shooters in this part of the state, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon at the St. Nicholas hotel. He had been ill only since last Friday.

Mr. Mattocks was quite sick Monday night and Mr. Laux, the proprietor of the hotel, called physicians to see him and also got a nurse during the night to stay with him. Mr. Laux was up with the sick man a good deal of the night. At 11 a. m. Mr. Mattocks seemed to be much better but he died two hours later. He is about 50 years old and is unmarried and traveled for the Eagle White Lead company of Cincinnati.

Some of the friends of Mattocks say that he complained last Friday of feeling sick on account of having eaten canned salmon while at Lincoln where he went to attend the state shooting match. He became rapidly worse after that time.

O. Gigg, a brother-in-law, of Ottawa, Ill., came to Decatur last night and will take the body to Ottawa for burial early this morning.

An inquest to ascertain the cause of death will be held by Coroner Dawson at 10 o'clock this morning.

CADETS MAKE A BIG HIT

Drilled in the Administration Quadrangle Tuesday Morning in Presence of a Large Crowd.

MANY COMPLIMENTS PAID THEM

Excellent Quarters Provided for Them in Tents.

Camp Decatur World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., June 21—Special to The Herald—Tuesday morning the Decatur Cadets drilled. The drill was given in the presence of a large crowd of sight-seers and the boys did fine. Captain Arthur Cole commanded the company and he received a lot of well deserved praise for his work. The drill was given in the Administration quadrangle but it is probable that the boys will drill a couple of times this week on the Plaza of St. Louis in front of the Festival Hall.

Good Grub. The feed that the Cadets are getting is pretty good and there is plenty of meat and the boys are not kicking. The meat are served in large mess hall and the servers have a hard time.

The tents in which the boys are staying are large and well lighted and covered with a heavy flap so that there is no danger of rain leaking in. There are three fine cots in each tent with the exception of the headquarters tent where there are two in each. Rev. J. W. McDonald, the chaplain, and Edward Bering Hitchcock, the drum major, occupy one tent, and James M. Cowan, the commandant, the other.

YOUNG MAN GETS PENSION

D. E. Carter Who Served in Philippines Allowed \$6 Per Month.

D. E. Carter, a young man employed at the Mueller factory, has received notice from the pension department that his application for an original pension has been granted by Peusler Comptroller. He will receive \$6 a month with back pension from October, 1902.

Chicago served in the army in the Philippines.

CHANGED HER MIND.

Morrisonville Girl Refuses to Wed After License Is Issued.

County Clerk Bourke of Taylorville received a returned marriage license marked, "Not needed."

Walter Roberts of Pana secured a license to wed Miss Hattie Christopher of Morrisonville but when he arrived at home with it, the young woman had decided that she did not want to get married and the license was returned.

MARRIED IN LOUISIANA.

Friends in Pana have received an announcement of the marriage in Crowley, La., on June 16th of Miss Carrie Naffel and Mr. Daniel C. Carper of that city.

Both young people are well known in this section. Miss Naffel is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Naffel, formerly of Macon, and Mr. Carper is an old Rosemond boy, who has a wide circle of Pana friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Carper will reside in Crowley-Pana News.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John T. McLinden, Decatur 28

Agnes Love, Assumption 19

Wade H. Smith, Decatur legal

Mary E. Norris, Decatur legal

In Case of Sickness.

The Cadets have been well provided for in case of sickness through the courtesy of Dr. Frank S. Carroll. Dr. Carroll is the assistant surgeon general of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio who are camping here this week. He is in charge of the hospital corps and he said that he wanted all of the boys to call if they were ill and he would fit them up.

A Fierce Night.

Last night was a fierce one. About 2 o'clock this morning a bunch of the Dutch Knights from Ohio came into their camp, which is just at the rear of the Decatur Cadets' camp. They were like a biled owl! They made the night hideous with their songs, loud talk and hand organ music. Heaven only knows where they secured the organ, but they did, and they played it in a fashion not at all pleasing. The Cadets were kept awake all night and the drunks did not go to bed until 5 o'clock this morning. If the performance happens again tomorrow morning there will be "something doing."

At Delmar.

The fair buildings are closed on Sundays, though The Pike is open in the evenings, but the people here are never at loss for something to see. There are all sorts of summer gardens, the Suburban, Forrest Park, Highland's, Marion's, Delmar and numerous others.

A trip to Delmar is certainly a treat. There is a midway there and all sorts of shows. The scenic railway is a fine one and longer than any other in the city, with the possible exception of the one of the world's fair grounds.

After a trip on the railway one can take a trip on the boats in the cave. After that comes refreshments, for in St. Louis one must do the St. Louis Lodge at once convened the members take a liquid form, usually "sin beer," as a stimulant.

Representative Bartholdi of Missouri presented an international arbitration plank.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and then adjourned.

The committee adjourned

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

COWBOY, SOLDIER, AUTHOR AND STATESMAN

Theodore Roosevelt, who was re-nominated for president of the country at Chicago on Thursday, has met more people in the United States than any other man who ever occupied the White House. He has made more public addresses than any of his predecessors, and his speeches have been listened to by more people. Nor has any other president had so many states during his term of office.

Mr. Roosevelt made his first record as a campaigner in 1880, when he was his party's candidate for vice-president. In that year he made speeches in 200 towns in the state of New York alone. He made forty speeches in Ohio.

HIS COWBOY LIFE.

It was in 1883 that Theodore Roosevelt began the life of the cowboy on the plains of Dakota, and in the fringes of the "Bad Lands." Fresh from the eastern metropolis, dressed in leather leggings that were both britched and knotted around his waist, and looking out through a pair of glasses, that were unique in the raw cattle country, young Roosevelt took kindly to the product of the "four-eyed tenderfoot."

Stepping from a train at Medora in the fall of 1883, he was a novelty to the residents of the place and to the cowboy groupings at the station. Chance led him to arrest J. A. Ferris of Medora, one of the plotters of the Bad Lands country, fifty miles away.

They went hunting, and Roosevelt cut from anywhere until that first night the ponies were sleeping on the prairie, their ponies picked out, and, for safety, a rope tied around the saddle for pillows, when wolves came in a pack upon them and stampeded the ponies. For miles over the hills, the two men chased the horses about, finally to round them up and capture them. On the fifth day out, Ferris' horse suddenly pricked up his ears in an attitude of listening, and, within the range of his pistol, with a warning shout and leap to the cudge of a great westward in the hills, to find a big buffalo bull feeding and unconscious of their presence to the leeward.

"Hit him where the patch of red shows on his side," was the whispered instruction to the novice. The 30-40 calibre rifle cracked sharply, the bullet plunged to his knees, rose, dashed 100 yards, and fell dead—the first big trophy of the chase for the underdog.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN CATTLE BULL.

Success followed him to him in these bad lands, where more than one owner had told him cattle could not be wintered. Roosevelt prospered, and he might have become a cattle baron of those days had he not got that for which he went to that wild country—a rugged constitution, capable of anything which, in after years might draw upon it.

AS A SOLDIER.

Read his "The Naval War of 1812;" his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman;" his "Life of Gouverneur Morris," issued in 1887; "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" in 1888, two volumes of "The Winning of the West," printed in 1889, and the third volume in 1890; "The Wilderness Hunter," in 1890; "The Rough Riders," in 1899; and his "Oliver Cromwell" and his "The Stoic's Life." Naturalist, hunter, soldier, statesman, student of history, and observer of men and things—all these are shown in his literary work.

AS A WRITER.

His first appearance in national politics was that day in June, 1884, when he walked down the center aisle of the convention held at Chicago arm in arm with George Curtis, representing the state of New York, after he had made the right with cost President Arthur the support of his own state. At that was youth of 26 years old.

He has been distinctly a man of public affairs. Politics has been his vocation and literature his avocation.

In the twenty-five years since he attained his majority he has held office seventeen years, and in addition was the unsuccessful republican candidate for mayor of New York when he was 28 years old.

His versatility.

Versatility in the character of Theodore Roosevelt is so pronouncedly his chief distinguishing quality as to leave a catalogue of its intricacies to detail a matter of pages rather than of paragraphs. Accordingly, as the personal ideas and tastes of the reader may not exactly have his measure of this versatility.

That a slight, delicate, city bred boy should leave the familiar city streets and scenes for the careful study of natural history, with its attendant collections, mountings, and cataloguing, suggests his early catholicity of tastes.

AS A FARMER.

The White House family is almost as well known to the people of the

United States as the president himself.

A problem on its own account, and when it has its blunders been its only monuments, its courage is remembered only in regret. As long as these things are recalled that party may may serve as ballast, but it will never steer the ship.

Means Much Today.

When all the people have forgotten with dawning soldiers etc for this new democracy. But the country is not ready yet to place a party in the lead whose most expressive motto is the cheerless word "forget." That motto may express contrition, but it does not inspire hope. Neither confidence nor enthusiasm will ever be aroused by any party which enters each campaign uttering the language of the mourner.

There is one fundamental plank, however, on which the two great parties are in full agreement. Both believe in the equality of all. The difference is that the democratic party would make every man as low as the poorest, while the republican party would make every man as high as the best.

That motto is that of the great commander, "never interrupt the enemy while he is making a mistake."

ARGUMENT OF CONTRASTS.

In politics as in other fields, the most impressive argument spring from those striking example of unity that is now afforded by this assemblage.

You are gathered here not as factious torn by discordant views, but moved by a desire and intent, you have come as the chosen representatives of the most enlightened party in the world. You meet not as strangers, for no men are strangers who hold the same beliefs and espouse the same cause.

You may separate to the bottom of water for a thousand years, but when once the cords removed they might instantly and are one. The same feelings inspire and the same purposes actuate us all. Never in our lives did these purposes stand with deeper root than now. At least two generations have passed away since the origin of that great movement from which sprang the spirit which has been the leading impulse in American politics for half a century. In that movement, which was both a creation and an example, we have seen that the characters which endowed the republican party with birth and life, believed in justice, equality and progress, which were held it to this hour in line with the highest sentiments of mankind. From these men we have inherited the desire, and to their memory we owe the resolution that those great schemes of government and humanity which were stood so long together, that when great emergencies arise, the nations turn instinctively to them. In that overwhelming that the scattered squads in opposition can hardly raise another army. The enemy has helter-skelter nor ammunition, and if they had they would use them on each other.

Warfare, the only evidence of approach, is in the tone and number of their bulletins. There is discord among the generals; discord among the soldiers. Each would fight in his own way, but before assaulting his republican adversaries he would first destroy his own comrades in the adjacent tents, which believe the western world is cold, a majority so overwhelming that the scattered

squads in opposition can hardly raise another army. The enemy has helter-skelter nor ammunition, and if they had they would use them on each other.

Agree on Man.

But not alone upon the principles of that party are its members in accord.

With the same devotion which has

marked their adherence to those principles, magnificent and enduring together with an unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Argue on Man.

But not alone upon the principles of that party are its members in accord.

In the equality of all, the same

circumstances which say,

which make the American people fail and never an era crisis like the present party failed to expose the conscience and intelligence of that people.

Means Much Today.

The public mind is awake both to its opportunities and its dangers. Nowhere

in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.

There is no excuse for groping in the dark, for the light is to him who will but close his eyes. The American people believe in a party which not only has convictions and knows why. They believe that what experience has proved it is idle to resist. A wise man is any fool about to die. But there is a wisdom which with good fortune may guide the living and the strong. That wisdom springs from reason, observation and experience. Guided by these thin things is plain, and young men may readily upon it, that the history a purpose I have described, rising even to the essence and aspirations of patriotism, fit them their best concrete example in the career and doctrines of the republican party.

Means Much Today.

The speaker then paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln, McKinley, Blaine, Dingley, Reed, Hanna and Quay, and eulogized the career of Roosevelt, in an eloquent manner.

Concluding he said:

"Now we are at the beginning of a new era, and while the republican party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibility of public life young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burden which they are ready to lay down and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and duty. That is significant in the world, in any era, did citizenship mean more than it means today in America. Men of courage and sturdy character are ranging themselves together with a unanimity seldom seen.</

TO ESTABLISH A NEW ROUTE

Will Be Known As No. 7 and Will Serve People in East Part of Hickory Point.

TAKES PART OF ROUTE ONE.

Inspector Has Looked It Over and Given His Approval.

The proposed rural free delivery route will be No. 7, Decatur, to serve people on the east side of Hickory Point township, will probably enter the first of August or September. The route was petitioned for by the instrumentality of Henry C. Calhoun, who at once took it up. Some time last winter and the agent referred the matter to Master Calhoun, who at once took it up. It was found that the necessary number of patrons could not be got in the unoccupied territory and could be reached by the roads in part of the township for the reason that there are no roads running north and south in that part of township east of the Bloomington line, except two miles at the north part of township, Route No. 1 which crosses the west part of that town is longer than it should be by about four miles and by adding some of that route to the proposed route latter would have the necessary number of patrons and a map showing No. 1 and proposed Route No. 7 is submitted with the postmaster's name in the case. Last Monday Route Inspector Hunter of Indianapolis, Ind., was in the city and over the routes and it is said reported substantially in favor of the scheme submitted by the postmaster.

The new route, No. 7, will run as follows: Leaving the postoffice in Decatur on Bloomington road to our north on Bloomington road to our turn road, thence east one mile and return thence north on Bloomington road to Coryell, thence one-half mile, thence north two miles, thence west on township line, one mile to the Bloomington road, thence north and one-third mile, and return one-third mile, thence west one-half mile and return thence containing south to the line of house, thence west one-half mile, thence south one-fourth mile, thence east one-fourth mile, thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile, thence south two miles to town, thence east one-half mile, thence south to the postoffice. Route No. 1 as amended will follow the return of that route as at present extended to a point one-fourth mile east of Boiling Springs church, thence east past Boiling Springs to the middle of the west line of section 32, thence north through Bearardsdale three and one-half miles, thence west one-half mile, thence south two miles, thence east two miles; thence south one-half miles, thence east one-half mile, thence south and eastward to the middle of the south line of the northwest quarter of section 10, thence east one-fourth mile, thence south one-half mile to Illinois Central railroad, thence east to E. Wade's corner and thence to the postoffice over the present route. This arrangement with but those exceptions gives the patrons of Route No. 1 the same service they now have. In the case of two or three exceptions the patrons are drawn one-half a mile off the route and in the other case the patron is drawn one-fourth of a mile off the route. This is considered remarkable by the inspector in so great a readjustment of territory.

DEATH OF A LINEMAN.

He Was Electrocuted While At Work On A High Pole.

James Culver, 705 North Randolph street, met a horrible and almost instant death on an electric light pole, being electrocuted in the presence of fellow workmen who were powerless to rescue him. His hands, an arm, a leg and his face were burned in a frightful manner, large spots on the leg and arm being cooked.

Calvert, who was an employee of the Urbana and Champaign Railway Co. & Electric Co. as lineman, had ascended to the top of the pole to put on an iron cross-beam. After putting on the beam Calvert attached one of the wires and in endeavoring to fasten the other he had braced his knee against the cross beam. His knee slipped off and came in contact with the wire already attached, thus completing a deadly circuit. Other workmen who were on the ground climbed to the top of the pole and made every effort to release Calvert, but with the full force of the current passing through the victim's body their efforts were impossible of success.

The would-be rescuers received many shocks by laying hold of Calvert's body. Some of those who were near by when the mishap occurred say that sparks of fire passed out of his body and his head in a geyser shower.

Calvert was about 30 years of age and had been married a year. He came to Urbana from Murphysboro about two months ago.—Champaign News.

DANVILLE IS PLEASED

An Old Idea Has Reached That City At Last.

A new way of putting down consecutive walks, that of placing them next to the street curb instead of in the usual place bids fair to become popular in Danville. The new way was first tried on Gilbert street, between North and Main the walks being placed next to the curb in order to save some fine shade trees. It proved very effective. In addition to putting the residences further from the side walk, it makes the expanse of lawn look much prettier. The plan is evidently finding favor, as it is to be used in putting in walks on North Franklin street in the oil fair grounds. In addition, the property owners having petitioned the council to effect it—Danville News.

NOVEMBER EXCUSE.

Judge B. R. Burroughs is always willing to recognize a valid excuse from service as a petit juror, but the excuse has to be a good one, otherwise it would be difficult to hold a panel. He has listened to many plaints, but this morning he ran across a new one. After a dozen had told about needing to get in the crop, loss of business, etc., a young man stood up and caught the judge's eye. "I want to get married," he said. "Indeed," responded the court, "that is commendable, and when is that interesting event to take place?" "This week" was the response of John Lloyd of Collingsville, the prospective defendant. The court smiled, the other jurors smiled and so did the spectators, a spontaneous outburst of

good fellowship. The juror was then excused from the circuit court to Judge Cupid's court, where it seems his pleadings have been heard and he is about to be sentenced for life—Edwardsburg Intelligencer.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

For Eligibles In Bureau of Engraving and Printing Office.

The civil service commission has announced an examination on July 20, 1904, instead of September 15 as before announced, at any place where city postal free delivery has been established, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the department at Washington as follows. Printers assistant, bureau of printing and engraving, and skilled labor (female), government printing office. Those persons in Decatur and vicinity who wish to take this examination can get proper information concerning the examination, etc., by applying to W. L. Hancock at the Decatur postoffice, who is secretary of the local board of civil service examiners.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Frank Paeiro of Sullivan Claims His Bride.

Frank Paeiro, one of the best known men in Sullivan and former superintendent of schools of Moultrie county, was married to Miss McDowell in Sullivan at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning.

There is a tinge of the romantic in the nuptials of Mr. Paeiro and Miss McDowell. A long time ago, the young lady vowed she would never wed until the death of her father, who was a widower and an invalid and her sacred charge. During all the years that have come and gone since that was made, the faithful daughter has ministered to her stricken parent on a farm ten miles from Sullivan. During all these years, Frank Paeiro has waited for his bride. The invalid father died, and the wedding occurred in Sullivan Tuesday.

Immediately following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Paeiro took the C. & E. train for St. Louis, coming by the way of Shelbyville. Here they were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Conner for a few hours, catching the first Big Four train for the world's fair city. Later they will return to Sullivan, where they will doubtless make a beautiful home—Shelbyville Union.

DEEDS RECORDED.

J. M. Dodd to J. C. Hosteller, tax deed to lot 15 in block 1 of H. W. Hill's subdivision of lot 9 in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 18, range 2 east. James McKinley to Mary Young, lot 4 in David L. Allen's addition of lots to Decatur, \$200.

A. G. Webber to Hugh W. Hill, lot 28 in block 3 of Decatur Chamber of Commerce first addition to Decatur, \$400.

A. G. Webber to John N. Hill, lot 26 in block 7 of Decatur Chamber of Commerce first addition, \$400.

Patrick W. Flinn to George W. Allen, lot 1 in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10, township 18, range 2 east, \$1,000.

Bertram Jameson to Francis M. Baumgarden, lot 19 in block 5 of Higgins' addition to Decatur, \$1,100.

ALLOWED NEW CLERK.

Job at Postoffice With \$600 Salary Attached to be Filled.

Postmaster Calhoun has received word from the postoffice department at Washington that his request for another clerk has been allowed. The appointment may not be made for several weeks. It is not necessary to ask the civil service commission for a certification. The commission will then receive three names from the eligible list having the highest rating and from these three the clerk will be selected and this procedure sometimes takes as much as three weeks and that much time may elapse before the appointment is made.

There is a list of eligibles numbering ten or eleven. They have taken the civil service examination here within a year.

The new clerk will assist in the mailing department of the office principally. The position will pay \$600 per year.

TAX SALES

Will Be Probably Finished Up Today By Treasurer.

The sale of real estate for taxes which have been continued from day to day with the sale of one tract each day, will be finished today. The sales will begin at 10 a.m. and will continue until all of the property is sold.

Robert Young of Decatur is here to bid on the property. He makes a business of it and has been attending tax sales in Decatur for some years past. Taxes may be paid to the treasurer up to the time of sale.

GETTING BUSY.

Over \$10,000 already has been subscribed to the fund for the establishment of an independent buggy factory in Arcola. Mr. Hundley, who is back of the enterprise, has been superintendent and general manager of an independent factory in Owosso, Mich. He promises to invest \$10,000 in the Arcola concern if the citizens of that town will take a like amount of stock.

Arcola, through its business men's association, has been trying hard to attract a factory or two, and it begins to look as if it had landed with both feet. Several locations for the plant have been offered.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS FILE BONDS.

The following township treasurers have filed bonds.

H. W. Wagner, treasurer of township 14, range 8 east, \$18,000. Sureties, C. A. Haught, Ralph Ayars.

Hayden Veach, treasurer of township 16, range 3 east, \$12,000. Sureties, O. B. Golin and J. M. Brownback.

John B. Camp, treasurer of township 18, range 1 east, \$10,000. Sureties, Jerome Eyman and Marcus D. Camp.

COCK FIGHT THIS WEEK.

Bloomington is having an unusually interesting game bird fight this week. It is understood that it is to be pulled off Thursday night at a point south of the city. There are three birds on a side with a stake of \$50 and \$25 on the side as stakes for the tryout between the survivors. The affair is entirely local and the birds belong here.—Bloomington Bulletin.

BERRY MARKET.

Wednesday home grown berries were held at \$2 per case wholesale and they were the price for the best fruit. The berries that were shipped in came from Indiana but the weather, the long time off the vine and all that sort of thing put them out of the class of the home grown fruit by the time that they were offered for sale here.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clarence Crumpler, Blue Mound 23

Katie Reis, Blue Mound 22

Beth T. Clark, Bement 27

Della Kelley, Bement 22

Miles S. Mortland, Decatur 22

Elizabeth Mayes, Decatur 18

RACSDALE AND MRS. KEEN

Sent to Jail In Default of \$2,000 Each To Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

THE HUSBAND GOES BACK HOME

Mrs. Carrie Keen, the married woman who ran away from her home in Indianapolis to come to Decatur, and James Rugsdale, the man who persuaded her to leave and with whom she has been living in Lester, were both bound over to await the action of the grand jury. They were before Justice O'Mara for trial Wednesday.

The justice heard the evidence in the case and placed the bond of each at \$2,000 as neither could furnish bail both the married woman and her paramour went back to jail. John Keen, the husband, remained in the city until after the trial. He will go back to his home in Indianapolis and take with him the two little girls who left with their mother.

Keen seemed greatly pleased at recovering his children. He says he feels sorry for his wife, but that he has done everything possible to make home pleasant for her. He has a son nineteen years old whom he says was greatly angered at his mother's actions. Keen said:

"My son told me that his mother had always blamed me for all the trouble in the family, but that he could see now that she was to blame for everything. The boy said he did not care what the doctor was mending her as best he can."

LOVINGTON.

Miss Minnie Sutler spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs. Chas. Monroe in Sullivan.

Miss Anna Stivers returned from her visit in Sullivan Tuesday.

The ladies of the Christian church are planning to serve refreshments the Fourth.

Miss Pearl Pervins of Aliensville spent Sunday with the Misses Shook and Foster.

Miss Ed Black of Mt. Sterling is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Putman.

The Epworth League will give a musical and literary program in the church Monday evening and install new officers.

Our citizens are enthusiastic over the prospect of having a grand celebration of the Fourth. Special meetings for drills are being held every day and night and the merchants are planning their feasts.

The Rebels are becoming quite active in this place. They have taken a large membership recently, and Mrs. Thomas of Quincy gave them a special work Tuesday evening.

DR. SWAIN.

C. Corley Gives the Pieces to Dr. Swain After Train Had Hit the Bovine.

THINKS SHE WILL GET WELL.

Dr. S. H. Swain is ahead a cow if he can save the animal's life and there seems to be no reason why he cannot do it. The cow is badly battered now as a result of being struck by a train but the doctor is mending her as best he can.

The cow is a fine milker and was bought by Attorney D. C. Corley. The flat night Mr. Corley had the cow and before he had a chance to milk her once, she broke out and wandered on to the railroad track and was struck by a train.

Mr. Corley had about decided to kill the animal but he sent for Dr. Swain who said he thought she might be saved. The lawyer thought it was not worth waiting until the cow got well and told the doctor he could have the animal if he could cure her. The cow is now getting along nicely and it looks like she ought to get well. She had her jaw broken and cut, one horn was knocked out and one eye was caved in and the bones in the back were broken. The cow is now tied up in harness and braces and Dr. Swain says he thinks she will be well soon. It was a rather unusual injury for a cow.

MT. AUBURN.

C. O. Gates was a Springfield visitor last week.

Frank Loring of Decatur spent Saturday with his folks here.

The game of ball scheduled with Illinois to appear on Mt. Auburn's field Sunday was a farce. Illinoian's couldn't get loaded just right.

William Matthes, G. L. Matthes and Earl Mooney were up before Squire Sherman today for fighting. At this time the jury has not given in its decision. It was a very interesting case and a big crowd of spectators took advantage of the opportunity to hear the imported lawyers plead.

Geo. Sherman moved from Osbornville to Mt. Auburn today.

MONTICELLO.

John Dighton and Rolla McMillen returned home from Ann Arbor, Mich., where they have been attending school the past year.

Miss Ethel Andrews returned from St. Louis Friday.

Frank Hetherick who has been in Mississippi the past week returned home Saturday evening.

George Johnson had their public sale on Thursday and have moved into the Kaiser property.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lumstead and Miss Ann and Vera are visiting relatives in Bethany.

The Presbyterian church held a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Davidson on Thursday evening.

Misses Laura Stevenson, Irene Hand and Catherine Dighton returned from Monticello Seminary Wednesday.

Miss Maude Wellley spent Thursday and Friday in Decatur.

Miss Elizabeth New of Pana returned home Saturday after a week's visit at the Misses Gossmanns.

Miss Frank Hetherick entertained a number of young folks in honor of Miss Hallie Bell of Waco, Tex., Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Woolington's Thursday night.

Miss Ida Stevenson of Bloomington is the guest of Miss Mary Dighton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wildman are spending Sunday with relatives in Atwood.

Mrs. Hale of Wellington, Kans., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. George Miller.

The memorial service of Mr. K. P. was held in their rooms on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

D. C. Kelley spent Sunday with his brother in Farmer City who is very sick.

The ladies of the Methodist church held an ice cream and strawberry social with an experience meeting, at Mrs. A. V. Woolington's Thursday night.

Mrs. Ellis of Chicago is visiting her nephew, A. F. Mootz and family.

</

THE MARKETS

FINLEY BARRELL LETTER.

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, June 23.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; market down, equal to prime \$5.50 to \$6.50; pair or medium \$4.50 to \$5.50; steers \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Hogs—Receipts 25,000; market five lower, mixed butchers \$5.50 to \$5.35; good, heavy \$5 to \$5.25; light \$5.10 to \$5.25.
Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market steady; \$3.50 to \$5.55; lambs \$4.50 to \$7.50.
Live Stock at St. Louis.
St. Louis, June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$4.10 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.15; calves, steers, \$3 to \$5.75.
Hogs—Receipts 7,000. Market slow, lower. Range, \$4.20 to \$5.30.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Barbara K. Barth to W. B. Hunter, lot 2 in block 2 of East Park Boulevard, addition to Decatur; \$350.
Mary Huff et al to Stanton Hamilton, lot claim to the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 15, range 2 east; \$1.
Mary Huff et al to Gabe Hamilton, quit claim to a tract in section 25, township 15, range 2 east; \$1.
Nellie S. Taylor to Alfred Hunter, lot 13 in block 2 of Montgomery & Shull's second addition to Decatur; \$1200.
Caroline M. Powers to Adolph Dodek, lot 3 in block 4 of Powers' fourth addition to Decatur; \$300.
Moses A. Nickey to Jessie W. Fulk, lot 1 in lot 3 of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16, range 3 east; \$300.
Moses A. Nickey to Edgar Hoots, lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 in block E of the village of Oakley; \$300.
C. C. Harristrite to Harry Garver lot 6 in H. M. Whitmire's addition to Decatur; \$200.
R. R. Montgomery et al to Willis Light lot 6 in block 3 of Beerman Place; \$300.
Katie Evey to Samuel Evey lot 2 in block 9 of Bullard addition to Maroa; \$1600.
Mary A. Junkens to W. B. Hunter, quit claim to a tract in K. Smith's receipt of lots in Mt. Zion; \$1000.
W. H. Black, master-in-chancery to B. A. Allison, lot 5 in block 8 in R. J. Ogleby's addition to Decatur; \$5,500.11.

Sullivan School Census.
The school census at Sullivan has been completed and makes the following:
Boys between 6 and 21 350
Girls between 6 and 21 332
Boys under 6 years 139
Girls under 6 years 165
Total population 2,942
Families without children 94
Families in town 620

RAILROADS APPEAL.

Not Satisfied With Judge Smith's Decision in Tax Case.
Two of the cases of objections against the taxes of 1903 which were made in the county court have been appealed to the supreme court. One is the case of objections on the part of the Illinois Central and the other is the case of the objections of the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon railroad.

MERELY AN OBSERVER NOW

Major Connolly Comments Upon the Democratic State Convention.

SUPREME JUDGE IS WITNESS

Major J. A. Connolly, former congressman from the old Springfield district when Macon county was a part of that congressional district, was in Decatur yesterday. He was on his way to Sullivan where before Judge Johns today he will appear in a case to argue on a motion that is now pending. When asked about politics Major Connolly said that he was out of the game except as an observer of passing events. He declared that nothing in politics recently had interested him more than the recent convention held by the democrats in Springfield. As a spectator for several hours he watched the proceedings of the convention. As every one knows the Hearst men, as indicated by the vote on the resolution for Hearst instructions, had over nine hundred delegates, while the anti-Hearst men had less than four hundred delegates. In spite of that disparity in numbers, the anti-Hearst men dominated the convention and never once was there a test of strength in a roll call.

Major Connolly said that proceeding was to him unexplainable except on the theory that it was the unorganized men opposed to the disciplined few. The Hearst followers largely in the majority, had no recognized head, no organization.

The disinterested men who watched the proceedings more than half expected bolt by the majority and there is some amusement when the ridiculous situation is considered in which the anti-Hearst men would have found themselves if three-fourths of the delegates had left the convention. They would scarcely have been regarded as voters and perhaps they missed their opportunity when they submitted, not entirely but mostly to the dictation of a marble hearted but well disciplined minority.

The suit in which Major Connolly is interested is to compel a specific performance in a trade involving some valuable farm lands and some city realty in Sullivan.

Judge Ricks of the state supreme court was formerly one of the attorneys in the case and now is to be a witness. That hearing was postponed until July 10 in order that he might attend and give his testimony. In any event whatever the outcome in the circuit court, the case will probably go to the supreme court, and then Judge Ricks will be as though he was not a member of that tribunal for he will not consider the papers submitted.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Increase the Last Year Was Hardly As Large As Was Expected.

Superintendent Gastman is at work on his annual report and from footings made it is shown that there was a slight increase in the attendance during the past year, although it was hardly as large as was expected when the annual increase in the population of the city is taken into consideration.

The following totals for the last year and the school year just closed are of interest:

Corn—Receipts, 51,000; exports, 68,000; spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 48; No. 2 white, 55; options closed, 50.

Oats—Receipts, 68,000. Spot, dull, 45 to 48; white, 48 to 49; clip, 50 white, 50 to 53; options nominal.

Grain at St. Louis.

New York, June 23.—Wheat—Bills, 30,000; exports, 8,000, spot firm; No. 2 red, nominal elevator and 41¢; o. b. and afloat. Options closed, 41¢.

Corn—Spot, easy; American mixed, 38, 42; old, 48; new, 64.

Wheat at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, June 23.—Wheat—July 22; September, 80¢; December, 80¢; January, 78¢; on truck, No. 1 hard, 84¢; No. 1 northern, 93¢; No. 2 northern, 91¢.

New York Markets.

New York, June 23.—Wheat—Bills,

10¢; No. 2 red, nominal elevator and 41¢; o. b. and afloat. Options closed, 41¢.

Corn—Receipts, 51,000; exports, 68,000; spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 48; No. 2 white, 55; options closed, 50.

Oats—Receipts, 68,000. Spot, dull, 45 to 48; white, 48 to 49; clip, 50 white, 50 to 53; options nominal.

Grain at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 23.—Cash nominal; 30¢.

Poultry and Produce.

Chicago, June 23.—Butter—Steady;

cheeses 13¢ to 17¢; dairies 11¢ to 14¢.

Breeding—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 12¢.

Meat—Quiet; hams 30¢ to 32¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to 13¢; irregular; extra, 17¢ to 18¢.

Meat—Alive—Weak; spring chick 1¢; fowls 12¢; turkeys 10¢; spring 12¢; chickens 10¢.

Meat—Firm; creamer 12¢ to